Equal Rights

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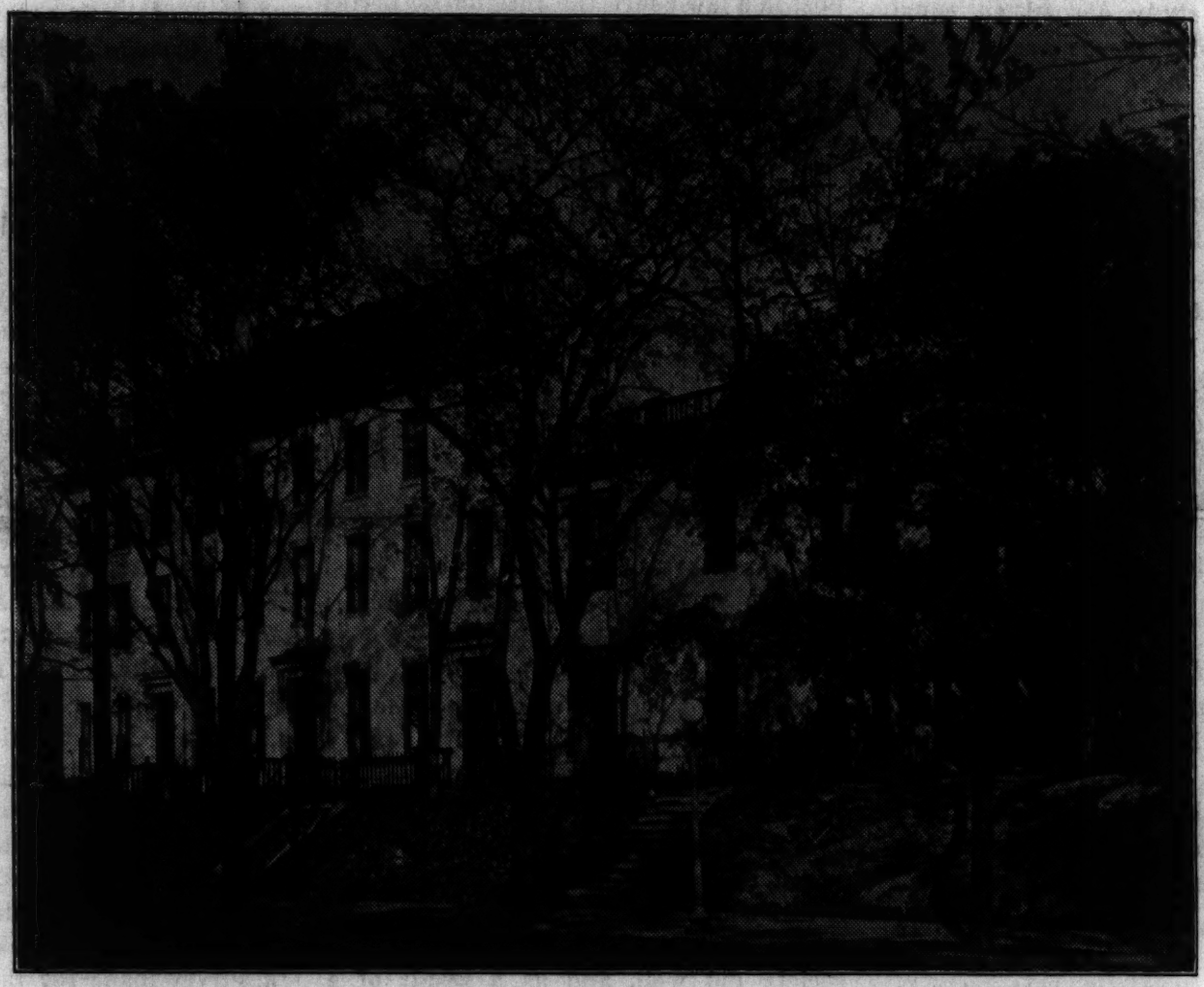

National Woman's Party Headquarters on Capitol Hill

The delegates to the Women for Congress Conference, to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 10 and 11, are urged to pay a visit to their National Headquarters after the Conference adjourns. These historic buildings, which were the gift of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, President of the Woman's Party, have become an international center for the Feminist movement.

Feminist Notes

Woman in Symphony Orchestra

DISREGARDING the convention which has ruled women out of many ranking symphony orchestras in the United States, Jenny Cullen, a first violinist, continues her post as the only woman player in the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra of 87 pieces. Miss Cullen was for many years concert-master of the State Symphony Orchestra of Sydney.

Guggenheim Awards to Five Women

OF the 38 fellowships awarded by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation—the first to offer to grant fellowships for study abroad on equal terms to men and women, married or unmarried — five have this year been awarded to women.

The women are:

Dr. Alzada Comstock, Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Massachusetts—appointed to make a study of the League of Nations' reconstruction work in Hungary.

Hallie Ferguson Flanagan, Associate Professor of English in charge of dramatic Production, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York—appointed to make a study of new developments significant to the arts of the theatre in several European countries.

Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Assistant Professor of English, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland—appointed for research into the backgrounds of seventeenth century thought in England and for the completion of a book on the life and works of Henry More.

Elizabeth Olds, artist, Minneapolis, and creative work, in portraiture, abroad.

Dr. Gladys A. Reichard, Instructor in Anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia University—appointed to make a study concerning itself principally with defining the art style of Melanesia, with Professor Thilenius, director of the museum at Hamburg, Germany.

Among the awards made last year which were renewed this year to permit further work was that of Dr. Violet Barbour, Associate Professor in the Department of History, Vassar College, for the continuation of research in the life of Sir George Downing and the study of Anglo-Dutch relations during the period of the protectorate and restoration, in London and at The Hague.

The fellowships carry a stipend of $250 a month for twelve months for research and creative work.

Chilean Women Becoming Economically Independent

IT is noticeable that Chilean women are increasingly becoming independent earners, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News.* They have arrived in the offices, and courses in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping have been opened for them in the larger towns. In 1923 one State department, that of railways, took the new step of making certain clerkships available for women. In 1925 a more important victory was obtained when the Minister of Justice appointed Señorita Jovita Valenzuela to a post in a law court, the Juzgado de Letras of Valdivia.

Jersey Women Seek Eligibility for Office

WOMEN of the Isle of Jersey (England) are waging a campaign for eligibility for public office, under the leadership of Mrs. Trachy, president of the Women's Jersey Political Union.

Mrs. Trachy, who has been a social worker for twenty years, was drawn into politics because she repeatedly came into contact with women suffering under unjust laws. The bill which gave women the vote, under certain conditions, was thought also to confer eligibility, and Mrs. Trachy was nominated for Parliament in December, 1922, for St. Heliers No. 3 District, and had great prospects of success. The nomination was, however, refused on the ground of the ineligibility of women.

She lodged a remonstrance with the Royal Court, which gave a decision against her. As a result of the agitation which followed, the Women's Jersey Political Union was formed in April, 1923, with Mrs. Trachy as president. The new society did well, and as a result of a petition signed by many women, a bill was passed in February, 1924, making women eligible as deputies if they were "Sui Juris" "separated." The women were not satisfied, and following on another petition, the Married Women's Property Act was passed in February, 1925—a great victory for Mrs. Trachy and her followers.

One might have thought that victory was complete as regards eligibility, but when Mrs. Trachy was again nominated at the close of last year, her nomination was again refused, this time on the ground that the new act did not apply to women married prior to 1925, a decision upheld by the Royal Court. Mrs. Trachy will not prejudice other married women by being "separated," and continues her plucky fight for freedom.

Iceland Has Women for Parliament Campaign

WOMEN of Iceland are uniting to place women in Parliament. There are only three vacancies in the Upper House of the Iceland Parliament to be filled for eight years at the July elections. Four women have been named on a non-partisan list. They are:

1. Mrs. Bríet Asmundsson, president of Kvenréttindafélag Islands (veteran suffragist).
2. Mrs. Guorún Lárusdóttir.
3. Miss Halldóra Bjarnadóttir.
4. Mrs. Aoalbjörg Siguroardóttir.

In case the first candidate were elected, Mrs. Guorún Lárusdóttir would be an alternate. She is a very able woman, has been a member of a City Council and has for many years worked on the Board of Guardians. Further she has, together with her husband, taken the initiative to found a home for old people in Reykjavik. The necessary money was collected by gifts, but the commune also supports the home. She has also been one of the leaders of the Young Women's Christian Society. The two other women have no chance of being elected, but are merely supporting the list with their names. Miss Halldóra, by appointment of the Parliament, is a traveling adviser of the Association of Handicraft. Mrs. Adalbörg Siguroardóttir is the president of the Theosophic Society "Star of the East" there.

Women's Opportunities as Internes

WHEREAS, in the nineties there were only six hospitals in the United States which admitted women medical graduates as internes, there are now 127 hospitals which admit women applicants on the same terms as men, according to a survey made for the *Medical Women's Journal* by Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen.

These hospitals offer accommodations for 1,407 internes. The hospitals open to men are 527, and these offer 3,832 internships. While neither the Medical Women's Association nor the National Woman's Party will be content till all hospitals offer equal opportunities for men and women applicants, this shows great progress.

Still, Dr. Van Hoosen comments, "The worst features in the statistics are that, when actually put to the test, many of these hospitals will not consider a woman interne unless it is impossible to get a desirable man."

A study of the opportunities for women internes in New York City, made by Mrs. Clarence Smith, was recently published in EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Coast-to-Coast Tour Completed

AFTER forty-four days of travel through blizzards, rain, sleet, hail, and snow, the Coast-to-Coast tour of the National Woman's Party in the interest of More Women in Congress arrived at its last engagement in California without having missed making a single date on its long and engrossing schedule. In spite of floods and storms and well-nigh unpassable roads in some sections, every town was reached on time, and every engagement announced in the schedule sent to the newspapers along the route was kept by Margaret Whittemore and Mabel Vernon in their unfaltering sedan.

The speedometer registered 3,651 miles, traveled through deserts and mountains, and the tour had gone through eight States since leaving Detroit, when the campaigners arrived at Miss Whittemore's home in Santa Barbara.

Not only has the trip resulted in widespread interest among women in the movement for more women in public office, both elective and appointive, but newspaper editors and political leaders, both men and women, have been more fully informed about the campaign of the National Woman's Party for Equal Rights between men and women; local branches and committees have been formed in many new cities and towns; and many women have been added to the membership of the Woman's Party, and the subscription list of EQUAL RIGHTS.

THE principal stops in Arizona were at Tucson and Phoenix. In Tucson Miss Vernon spoke before the Parent-Teachers' Association, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Women's Democratic Club. The meeting of the Women's Democratic Club was held at the home of its president, Mrs. W. M. Whittemore, who became a member of the Arizona State Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Definite action on the Equal Rights Amendment came out of these meetings. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers decided to communicate with their legislative representative in Washington, demanding that the organization look more closely into the amendment before opposing it. The measure, they concluded, is too important for such a large and powerful organization to take hasty action upon.

The Women's Democratic Club adopted resolutions to be sent to Senator Ashhurst and Representative Hayden calling upon them to work for the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Other women present who were not members of the club joined in adopting a resolution calling upon Senator Cameron (Republican), Senator Ashhurst (Democrat), and Representative Hayden (Democrat), to support the amendment.

In Phoenix numerous conferences were held with women leaders and with groups of women from various sections of the State. On April 8 an Arizona State Committee was formed, with Mrs. F. L. Ransome of Tucson as chairman. Bertha Fowler, Colorado State chairman, was present, and conferred with the Arizona Committee.

Mrs. Ransome is a woman who has studied the Equal Rights Amendment carefully, and has taken her stand firmly for Equal Rights after investigating all aspects of it. She only recently refused the chairmanship of a large organization because its national convention has taken action against the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Ransome took part in the deputation to President Wilson in 1917, demanding passage of the Suffrage Amendment. She has read EQUAL RIGHTS so steadily and carefully that she well knows every development of the National Woman's Party and the Feminist movement in recent years.

Mrs. Ransome is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, and is chairman of the International Relations Department of the Tucson Woman's Club.

Other members of the committee include Mrs. Whittemore, who is a former member of the faculty of the University of Arizona; Hester Hunter of Tucson, the owner and manager of a book shop there; Mrs. Hartline, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Phoenix; Nellie Hayward of Phoenix, who was a member of the Arizona Legislature for two sessions, and who sponsored the resolution which secured Arizona's ratification of the Suffrage Amendment; Sue Robers of Tucson, a member of the staff of the Tucson *Independent,* who became publicity chairman of the committee.

Miss Vernon writes:

"It was difficult to leave Tucson for two reasons: Because we wanted to stay to meet more of the inspiring women who so readily comprehended Woman's Party work, and were eager to take part in it; and because unprecedented floods had so swollen the Gila River that the main highway to California was impassible. But we made a wide detour, and in our little light Ford skimmed over miles of mud in which heavier cars stuck. Due to Margaret Whittemore's expert and steady driving, we came to San Diego in time for our California appointments.

"The interest in our Women for Congress campaign was keen in Arizona, where a woman is being quite generally spoken of as a possible candidate on the Republican ticket."

MISS WHITTEMORE'S own words best describe the departure from Phoenix and the trip on to Santa Barbara:

"On leaving Phoenix we found that the great Gilespie Dam, through which we should have to drive, was flooded owing to the torrential rains in the mountains. So it was necessary to make a wide detour across the desert to Casa Grande, a village near the border of Mexico. During the afternoon the good dirt highway on which we were driving was turned into a slithering, slippery, greasy mass of mud by a sharp, heavy rain. Soon a large number of cars were gathered, as the going was slow and dangerous. Frequently the long, slow procession was stopped to pull a fellow-traveler out of the mud, or the ditch, or a deep hole. Fortunately our little car held the road. We made very poor mileage that day, and when we finally reached the main transcontinental highway again at Gila Bend, it was late at night, and pouring rain.

"The only little hotel in the village was crowded. We roused the telephone operator (one telephone in the village) and she called to the surrounding towns to see if we could find a bed to sleep in. Finally we found a room in the loft of a rickety old house. The kind telephone operator, Mrs. Trosper, took us to her home and fed us a most delicious supper, ending with some fresh lemon pie and a glass of milk. Then we settled down and talked into the early morning about the Woman's Party. She was keenly interested, and became a member and a subscriber to EQUAL RIGHTS. We left her, knowing that we had a friend in Gila Bend, Arizona, who would continue to look after the interests of women, and to help the Woman's Party.

"Our next day's drive from Gila Bend to San Diego was 314 miles, but it was necessary to make that long, hard drive to keep our dates, and arrive on time for our meetings. April 9 was the hardest day we had. We drove over mountains, through mud and rain, and through the most beautiful white mountains of sand, on a corduroy road, over which we made only five miles an hour. We reached San Diego about 2 A. M., tired and aching in every nerve and muscle."

The next morning, however, the campaigners drove on to La Jolla, where Josephine Seaman had invited the president of the La Jolla Woman's Club, Dr. Mary Bryson, to luncheon with them. Mrs. John Seaman, Miss Seaman's mother, was also present.

(*Continued on page* 104)

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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

Our National Headquarters

ON the cover of this week's issue of Equal Rights we extend to the delegates to the Women for Congress Conference, to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 10 and 11, an invitation informally to visit their National Headquarters after the Conference adjourns. In a sense this invitation is superfluous, for all members of the Woman's Party, at all times, are heartily welcome on Capitol Hill. The National Headquarters is, in a peculiarly intimate manner, the personal possession of each member of the Woman's Party. Its purpose and usefulness depends upon the membership's regarding it in precisely this way. Mrs. Belmont's object in making this magnificent gift to the Woman's Party was to provide a common meeting ground for the Feminists, not only of America, but of the whole world. Already women of almost every nationality have been guests at Headquarters. This has greatly facilitated the development of the international aspects of the Equal Rights movement, for it has enabled the Feminist leaders of various distant countries to establish the kind of friendly, personal relationships that underlie all secure understandings.

It has also enabled the Feminists of America to mass their efforts toward the establishment of Equal Rights in the United States. Especially among women this is an important factor, for their weakness has heretofore lain in their disunion.

The National Headquarters symbolizes the new solidarity that is coming to pass among women as a sex. Under its roof women of every rank and station meet on the common ground of their sisterhood. The woman of wealth and the woman factory worker, the titled aristocrat of the old world and the labor woman of the new, clasp hands as equals, and see in one another's eyes the light of the new kinship. Brooded over by the selfless spirit of one of the world's great leaders, the National Headquarters offers an environment in which idealism cannot but grow. There is the sharp tang of high purpose and invincible determination in the very air that one breathes on Capitol Hill. Here women have met to do work that is worth the doing, here in the old gardens, under the old elms, the young heart of a freeman's country pulses again.

The responsibility of the members of the Woman's Party to National Headquarters is much like one's responsibility to one's own conscience. Its maintenance is a duty, an obligation, that cannot be fulfilled vicariously, but is a matter of the individual will. The payment of dues, the generous donation of gifts and service, these the Headquarters bespeaks but cannot demand. Every offering made must of necessity be a free will offering, and it is best that this should be so. For Liberty is not a thing to be purchased at any mundane price, but is instead a free gift of the human spirit.

We ask support for the National Headquarters and for the national work, only of those who care deeply for the Equal Rights movement; but we beseech those who do care to give with full hands generously.

Hail and Farewell

THE Women for Congress Conference which will convene at the Hotel Belvedere, Baltimore, Maryland, next Monday will afford a two-fold opportunity. It will enable the Woman's Party suitably to celebrate the completion of the "Women for Congress Coast-to-Coast Tour," and it will also permit the Party to bid God-speed to its delegates to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which will meet in convention in Paris, France, May 30-June 6.

Miss Mabel Vernon will represent the Coast-to-Coast campaigners at the Baltimore Conference, and it is safe to assume that the story she will tell the delegates of her adventures will be of vivid interest.

With the sailing last week of Abby Scott Baker and Anita Pollitzer for Paris, as advance agents of the Woman's Party delegation, a plan which at first seemed merely a roseate dream began to take on the solid aspects of reality. Several others of the fifty members of the Woman's Party delegation have already set out for France, but the greater number will remain over for the Baltimore Conference and will sail from New York at midnight on May 14. As this is the first time the Woman's Party has sent an official delegation abroad to attend the sessions of an international feminist gathering, the occasion of their farewell will be of more than ordinary moment.

The Creative Woman

By Genevieve Taggard

WOMEN and children first!

That is, women put children first, and men are inclined, in turn, to put first woman. Except when the men are artists. Then, if they are good artists, they refuse to put anything but their work first. But women bear a closer relation to children than men do to women. * * *

When a man becomes an artist the chief problem which he carries over as a man, into the artist's life, is the old primary necessity of earning a living. The problem has gone unsolved; or has been solved badly in innumerable ways, but whether the solution is less or more of a solution in all the varieties of cases, it always remains—significantly for the psychologist, not to speak of the man—the solution of something external to his being.

In the future, where women are likely to be artistic as often as men (I do *not* mean contributors to the *Saturday Evening Post*), a new and extremely subjective problem will have to be solved or at least experienced and endured as part of the lot of a creative existence.

Just at present women have skillfully dodged the problem. They have not had an accounting with themselves. And they are being applauded for being as good as the world thinks they can be—not as good as they know they might be. In this generation women are released and men enormously hampered by the economic pressure of modern life. For although a certain percentage of women artists do have to earn their livings just as men do, if it comes to a union with another person, the burden invariably slips, to some extent at least, from woman to man. More women are allowed to devote themselves to "art" and a non-lucrative "career" with the tolerance of a paternal bank account. This is obvious. One man has always stood economically for the support of more than himself. A single woman is not ordinarily required to take care of a number of others. She is doing very well, in the world's eyes, if she takes care of herself.

In the future the inner and difficult dilemma of the woman artist will involve this economic world and make grievous trouble for her. Not because she herself will require food, clothing and a place to live of another person; but because she will want children, who must in turn have all these things and many costly others. And children will make of her a slave and a parasite—two beings she cannot very well afford to revert to, since they have been for thousands of dark years the very things that kept her in abominable silence.

Why, if so inevitably she becomes a dependent as soon as she bears a child, will she insist, nevertheless, on having one? That is the battleground of the woman artist. The man's struggle for a chance to live long enough to get words on paper, for all its overtones and tangles, is a simple matter, compared with this will divided against itself that will wreck women as individuals and call out of them repeatedly a mindless desire to create—not poems, pictures, music—but new human beings.

For women believe (because life takes care that they shall) in the blind philosophy that life itself—the white light—is more important than any refracted color. Rather scornfully and cruelly they understand that art, from one angle, is only a plaything, quite sterile as compared with the power in themselves. The greatest we have accomplished matters little to dead men, or stones. This women do not forget.

Because they are fashioned to bear children and because children must be borne women are fatally inclined to fail as individuals and console themselves for failure in the fresh start of children. This is the cowardice men never indulge in. Their failures are in the open; called failures and nothing else.

This hidden and extremely unintellectual belief latent in women—this negating the importance of fulfilled expression—will come to the surface in time. Those women will express it who are possessed of the problem. Those who refuse to meet it will not count greatly except as decorative artists—a thing women have always managed to be with much effect. The woman who tampers with the wholeness of her nature will pay a high price for her evasion. A man may either want children—father and support them; or decide that he will not be so burdened. As an artist either decision will not enter as deeply into his point of view as a similar decision by a woman.

In many ways too confused for me to unravel. One very natural, one being curiousity. As long as a woman knows that her body has not had the experience for which she is primarily fashioned she will have the timidity of a novice in her work. The authority of experience lacking, she will either attempt to follow a man's pattern, in her life and work, or remain throughout her thirties and forties an artist of adolescent griefs.

And the other way? The familiar status of life—dependent on a man for more than a mere good living.

An artist needs the authority of experience as well as the prompting of emotion. A woman artist wants to bear a child if for no other reason than to discover that it will not do as a substitute for her work. That it hinders her in a hundred ways, she will be certain after it is born. That it develops a new set of functions and emotions as well, she will see clearly. If she is an artist and not just an idle and restless lady of quality, a child will in no way appease her initial craving. But having acquired this necessary knowledge, she will also have acquired a child, perilously high in her affections. She will have the choice of supporting herself and her child—meanwhile creating great Art—or becoming that double and cumbersome entity—a married woman.

Equal Rights for Women

By Rupert Hughes

From the Dayton (Ohio) News.

AMONG all the astounding things of these astounding times I find nothing more astounding than the fact that great numbers of women are still fighting against their own emancipation.

It was surprising and discouraging enough before the vote was granted to see how indifferent or even hostile the majority of women were to the effort to secure them the franchise. It seemed strange to find people actually refusing gifts of freedom, power and opportunity. But you could blame their ancient heritage of suppressions for that.

Now that the sex has breathed the lofty air of citizenship in a republic, and has had the weapon of the ballot in hand, one might think that the appetite for liberty would increase and the first act of the conquerors would be to extend their conquests and capture all liberties and destroy their legal handicaps.

Nay, nay, Pauline. Numberless individual women and many great organizations of women come out flatly and say: "No, we don't want equality!" And they actually make violent attacks on the women who are trying to remove the remaining legal handicaps of womanhood. Their obstinacy will fail and Equal Rights will come as sure as woman's suffrage finally arrived, but it is certainly amaz-

ing to find anybody recoiling from dignity and hugging chains.

Yet that is just what men did before them. It had always been possible for men to rise up and compel equality but until a century or so ago it was not possible to gather enough men to make the claim or even to struggle for it.

DURING our Revolutionary War the so-called "better" classes were the Tories who made a religion out of their loyalty to the crown, and covered with abuse men like George Washington and our other patriots, who dared to ask for respectful treatment. The Tories actually took up arms against their fellow-countrymen and flocked by thousands to the royal standards to fight against their own liberty.

In France, a little later, when the exploited and plundered middle-classes and the peasants starving in their own grainfields rose against despotism, vast numbers of their own fellow-victims fought them and joined the armies that shot them down.

In this country the popular vote for men was opposed fiercely by the very men who would get the vote.

It was to be expected, therefore, that women would fight woman suffrage.

I can understand laziness and sympathize with it. I can understand why millions of women fail to vote, because millions of men also fail to vote. Election day is so apt to fall on the wrong date; it is more fun to play golf than to stuff paper in a slot.

But staying away from the polls is one thing. Being forbidden to vote is another.

A few years ago the country was noisy with the clamor of societies of women opposed to woman's suffrage, and they put up a hard fight. With beautiful old-fashioned womanly consistency, they organized, made speeches, lobbied, and left their homes ,all in order to prove that it was not nice for ladies to organize, make speeches, lobby and leave their homes.

The suffrage was granted in spite of all they could do, largely because the majority of men were shamed into admitting that women had as much right to vote as men.

And now many of those women who opposed suffrage are very wisely taking advantage of it.

I recently noticed that Miss Alice Chittenden, who was president of the New York State Association opposed to woman's suffrage, has been elected president of the Women's National Republican Club after two years as chairman of the Committee on National Affairs. She was recently appointed by President Coolidge to serve on the National Advisory Committee of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

This is as it should be. An opponent of liberty has become a proponent of public service. A woman who was afraid of the vote is making the best of it.

The next step is to clear up the rubbish still remaining on the books, and break down the fences that still check woman's absolute liberty. Another one of those dreadful constitutional amendments is necessary for the purpose. It is put forward by the National Woman's Party, and it says:

"Section 1. Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

"Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

That looks fair enough, and simple enough. Yet it is bitterly fought by many organizations of women. Women are fighting it harder than the men are. Many of the big leaders of woman's public activity are opposed to any further liberty.

The chief reason they give is that certain labor laws protecting women from overwork, nightwork and underpayment will be annulled, and they are afraid of the result.

The advocates of the amendment insist that these laws, like most other measures that aim to protect classes, actually suppress and hamper them; and that the labor laws force women to keep out of many legitimate fields or suffer hardships and low wages in them.

Furthermore these fine, American, freedom-loving women, who are not freedom-fearing, scorn to skulk under laws made by men for the protection of their sex.

And this seems to me to be perhaps the very noblest thing that women have ever done or tried to do, as a sex—that is, to say:

"You men have given us the vote at last and many rights. Give us all our rights! And our most cherished rights are our responsibilities. Make no political or civil distinction between the sexes even to the advantage of women. In other words take from the lawbooks all the disabilities and also all the so-called protections that still attend the word 'female.'"

WOMEN have suffered enough from the notorious chivalry of the other sex. That chivalry was always suspicious because of the contempt or the patronage it carried along with its bowings and scrapings, hat-lifting, flowers and sweet phrases, and all the while a withholding of the one real tribute, which is equality of opportunity.

Men have been unwilling to let women suffer from the burdens of politics and freedom, but they have left them the burdens of seclusion, false modesty, idleness and throttled ambitions, not to mention the agony and nagging toil of child-bearing and child-rearing.

It finally came to look quite too foolish for men to pretend to superior wisdom while proclaiming that so many men were fools and knaves. It finally came to look quite too idiotic to pretend that women did not know enough to vote when so many women knew enough to make far more money and fame than most of the men.

And so, quite grudgingly, the vote was handed over to them in driblets. In England they have not yet reduced the voting age for women below 30 years. Every time honest men try to pass a bill removing the disgrace from the laws, a number of old dogs-in-the-manager rally to the defense of the grand old fossil-heap of prejudices. They will die fighting for what was not worth living for.

IN America there are several States where it has not yet been possible to remove discriminations concerning a wife's legal status, her financial status and even her power as a mother. These are a scandal in a republic where equality is the watchword, and so much has been granted so tardily.

Almost equally evil are the discriminations which have at least the honest motive of protection for women from hardships and exposures. The purpose is kindly but great harm results.

The good old-fashioned father whipped his children for their own sake, spanked his daughter for her own good, and even beat up his wife lest in sparing the rod he should spoil her soul. He was like the honorable Irishman who used to lambaste his donkey with a club, howling, "I'll bate the fear o' Gawd into ye, and the divvle out of ye!"

The law now protects wives and children from severe castigation and stays the hand of men who are too ruthless or conscientious.

Next, the law should be so clarified as to prevent overzealous lawmakers from inventing regulations well-meant but disastrous to women who want to face fair competition and are not afraid of it.

There is a tremendous dignity and courage in the demand of the Equal Rights Party to be freed even from protection. They want no discrimination either for or against them.

And this, I repeat, is just about the noblest thing that womankind has attempted. It has more dignity than any of the imitations of timidity and trustfulness that used to be practised by the so-called "gentler" sex. That false meekness was hammered into them by their teachers and by all the moralists and virtue-mongers. The natural result was that women were rated as "the deceitful sex," unworthy of trust and full of petty tricks. People who are overawed are always addicted to trickery. It is their only defense and their only weapon of offense.

As women come out into the world, they grow more honorable, more fair to men and to other women, less petty, less

jealous and less cowardly. Their courage is a quality that must not be discouraged. It must have opportunity to grow.

When both men and women are really free and really equal there will be an army of workers against evil and against stupidity that will make civilization advance with the rush and sweep of a vast tidal wave, where all the elements go forward and nothing hangs back or resists the gigantic urge.

The woman of this glorious day should feel that stubbornness in accepting the new standards is as ridiculous and as unwomanly as clinging to hoopskirts and bustles.

American women could not understand the reluctance of Chinese women to give up the ancient privilege of having their feet bound from infancy till they became mere stumps. American women should beware of clinging to mental fashions that are still more deforming and cripple them for life.

At least, let those who have no ambition or initiative keep out of the way of their inspired sisters.

Bibliography of Effects of Protective Legislation for Women

AN investigation of all material dealing with the effects of special protective legislation for women in industrial occupations in the United States shows that no thorough study has been made covering any phase of the subject as a whole, or of specific industries, or of the effects of one type of law upon women workers in city or State. Most of the material dealing with the conditions of women in industry is concerned with such questions as wages, hours, types of work, etc., on the one hand, and on the other statistics giving nationality, age, education, marital state, etc., of the women employed.

The one book dealing exclusively with protective labor legislation is that of Dr. Elizabeth Faulkner Baker of the department of economics, Barnard College, published in 1925. Dr. Baker concludes: "An inquiry into actual effects of special protective legislation for women leads to the surprising discovery that there exist practically no unquestioned facts upon which to form an impartial judgment." And again, "The effects of special protective legislation for industrial women are only partially known."

The following meagre bibliography on the subject bears out Dr. Baker's statements.

INVESTIGATIONS BY INDUSTRIES OR TRADES.

"Protective Labor Legislation with Special Reference to Women in the State of New York," by Dr. Elizabeth Faulkner Baker, 1925.

(Only original contribution is investigation made of women transportation workers in New York City, showing effects of night work law and limiting of hours law. Tables compiled covering three rapid transit companies.)

"Some Effects of Legislation Limiting Hours of Work for Women." Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, B.15, 1921.

(Gives effect of limitation of hours in plants manufacturing rubber goods and electrical appliances in New Jersey and Massachusetts.)

INVESTIGATION BY STATES OR CITIES.

"Women Street Car Conductors and Ticket Agents." Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. 1921.

(Report covers Detroit, Kansas City, Chicago and Boston; dealing principally with first two cities, in each of which less than one hundred women were employed in the occupations considered.)

INVESTIGATIONS OF RESULTS OF SPECIFIC REGULATIONS.

1. *Closing occupations to women.* Covered in report of laws. No information available as to number of women thrown out of work or prevented from securing work or other possible results.

Report of Nellie Swartz for New York State Bureau of Women in Industry on exclusion of women from the making of cores in Jamestown, New York. 1921. (Not printed. Reference in Dr. Baker's book.)

The Exclusion of Women from Foundries in article by James L. O'Donnell in EQUAL RIGHTS, May 12, 1925.

2. *Night work.*

Investigation of candy stores, newsstands, transportation workers and printers in New York City, 1922, made by Adelaide Stedman.

Investigation of transportation workers in New York City, 1925, made by Mary Murray.

"The Farce of Protection" in *Industrial Equality,* July 15, 1923. (Contrasts case of waitress and girl who performs in cabaret.)

"The Employment of Women in Newspaper Offices as Proofreaders, Linotypists and Monotypists." (Unpublished report.) Division of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor, November, 1921. (Report of women thrown out of work by law prohibiting night work.)

Brief submitted to New York State Industrial Commission in June, 1919, by Nelle Swartz, regarding effects on women employes of Transportation Act of 1919.

Brief in the case of Radice vs. New York, 1923. (Contains effects of the night work law on women workers.)

"Report of Director, International Labor Conference," 1925. (Only recommendation of the Conference concerning women workers is proposal to prohibit night work for women in all countries members of the Conference and the League of Nations.) Ratifications of Austria and Belgium in 1924 reported. Other countries which have previously ratified are: Bulgaria, 1922; Czecho-Slovakia, 1921; Esthonia, 1922; Great Britain, 1921; Greece, 1920; India, 1921; Italy, 1923; Netherlands, 1922; Roumania, 1921; South Africa, 1921; Switzerland, 1922.

3. *Limitation of Hours.* (Eight-hour laws for women in effect in nine States, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia.)

INVESTIGATIONS.

Results in laundries investigated by Anita Pollitzer in the District of Columbia, 1922.

Effects on women pharmacists investigated by Mrs. Wymond Bradbury in the District of Columbia, 1925.

Women hotel workers were investigated by Mrs. Manolah Brennan in the District of Columbia.

Restaurant employes were investigated by Mrs. P. J. Simmons in the District of Columbia.

The working of the eight-hour law in California by Gail Laughlin.

"The Employment of Women in Newspaper Offices as Proofreaders, Linotypists and Monotypists." Unpublished report of Division of Women in Industry, New York State Department of Labor.

Brief submitted to the New York State Industrial Commission, June, 1919, by Nellie Swartz of Bureau of Women in Industry. (Effects on women employes of Transportation Act of 1919.)

"Protective Labor Legislation," Elizabeth Faulkner Baker, 1925. (Information about transportation workers.)

"Women Street Car Conductors and Ticket Agents," Bulletin 11, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1921. (Effects of 54-hour week in Detroit and Kansas City.)

"Some Effects of Legislation Limiting Hours of Work for Women," Bulletin

15, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, 1921. (Referred to above.)

4. *Minimum Wage.*

"State Minimum Wage Laws in Practice," prepared by Felix Frankfurter, Mary W. Dewson and John R. Collins. (Deals with California, Wisconsin and Massachusetts laws. Published by Consumers' League.)

"Biennial Report, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, 1918-1920." (Facts to show Minimum Wage law resulted in increase of women's wages.)

Bulletin of the Consumers' League of New York, Feb., 1923, by Elizabeth Brandeis. (Testimony to show law caused advance in women's wages.)

Article by Louis Block, Statistician California Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Monthly Labor Review*, August, 1923. (Three industries surveyed. Conclusion: "The numbers of women decreased after the decree was entered while the proportion of women to men increased.")

"Effect of Minimum Wage Determinations in Oregon." Bulletin 176, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Marie L. Obenauer and Bertha von der Nienburg, 1915. (Dr. Emilie Hutchinson in "Women's Wages," 1919, summarizes the report as follows: "For the total number of women employed, average weekly earnings increased almost 10 per cent. * * * there was no substitution of men for women at the higher rates.")

"Report of Special Commission on Unemployment and the Minimum Wage, Massachusetts," February 9, 1923. (Testimony that law resulted in increase of women's wages.)

"Some Problems Connected with Minimum Wage in Massachusetts," by Ethel M. Johnson. (Unpublished.)

INVESTIGATIONS OF COMPARATIVE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT IN DANGEROUS TRADES ON MEN AND WOMEN.

No adequate study has been made.

Article by Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor of Industrial Medicine, Harvard Medical School, in the *Woman Citizen*, March 8, 1924. (Takes position that hazards for women are greater than for men.)

"Differences Between Men and Women," by Dr. Reynold A. Spaeth, Associate Professor of Physiology, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University. Published in EQUAL RIGHTS, April 19, 1924. (Concludes there are no figures to prove women more susceptible to lead poisoning and other industrial diseases than men.)

Pamphlet of Consumers' League, by Dr. Alice Hamilton.

"Report of War Cabinet Committee on Women in Industry," 1918-1919. (Mrs. Sidney Webb's Minority Report states facts presented to committee do not prove women more susceptible to industrial disease than men.)

The Coast-to-Coast Tour Completed

(*Continued from page 99*)

That afternoon a meeting was held at the Woman's Club Building, which is a gift of Ellen Browning Scripps, one of America's pioneer newspaper women, and an eminent philanthropist.

Miss Seaman presided. Mrs. Alfred H. Bright of Minnesota, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party, and Dr. Bryson had helped Miss Seaman arrange the meeting. In the audience were Isabel Morrison Hopkins, who was a member in Colorado Springs, but who now manages a most beautiful and distinctive hotel, Casa de Manana, which she built, in La Jolla; Sophie Kenyon of Minnesota, who has long been active in suffrage and Equal Rights work; Katherine Smith, a Minnesota member; Esther B. Morrison of Montana, who worked on the Montana State Board of the National Woman's Party for the Suffrage Amendment; and Blanche Miller, a member of the Board of the National Woman's Party at Meadville, Pennsylvania; as well as many leading California women.

A La Jolla Committee was formed, with Dr. Bryson as chairman, and the following other members: Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Smith, and Mrs. John S. Trask, with Mrs. Bright and Mrs. Kenyon to serve while they remain in La Jolla.

THAT evening the San Diego Branch of the National Woman's Party, under the leadership of Marian Holmes, held a meeting in the auditorium of the Daisy Lee Worthington Worcester School, and a resolution was adopted calling on Senator Johnson and Senator Shortridge to vote for the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Worcester was made county chairman. Alice Bird Hunter of San Diego also joined the county committee. Mrs. Worcester was in Vassar with Elsie Hill and many of the others who helped to form the Congressional Union.

The following day a conference was held at the La Jolla home of Mrs. Bright.

On Monday evening, through the work of Dr. Lillian M. Whiting of Pasadena, Anna Thomsen Milburn of Seattle, and Dr. Cora Smith King who is now living in Pasadena, a meeting was held in the auditorium of the Maryland Hotel in Pasadena, well attended by keenly interested women. A Pasadena Committee was formed, with the following officers: Dr. Whiting, chairman; Dr. King; Mrs. Harry Coleman, who was once a member of the Michigan State Committee; Ella Abeel, former Illinois State Chairman of the National Woman's Party; Maria Page Ward; Dr. Marie Fritch; and Dr. E. E. Morley.

The following morning Miss Whittemore and Miss Vernon called on Harriet Cutter, who is working earnestly for the National Woman's Party and is steadily strengthening its support. Miss Cutter is a niece of Mrs. Lawrence Martin of Philadelphia, a member of the National Council.

On April 13 the campaigners arrived in Santa Barbara, Miss Whittemore's home, and the journey was ended—until the campaigners start back to be present at the Women for Congress Conference in Baltimore on May 10 and 11.

The final meeting of the tour was arranged in Santa Barbara by Mrs. Michel Levy, president of the Woman's Club of Santa Barbara. It was held in the beautiful Theatre of the Community Arts.

Of this meeting Miss Whittemore writes:

"I was proud indeed to have Mabel Vernon speak to that audience of men and women and tell them of the needs and the program for this great movement.

"At the end, when questions were called for, one woman said, 'Miss Vernon, you have satisfied us,' and another said, 'I have a question. Where can we join?'"

Miss Vernon left for Carmel the next day, following a tea given in honor of the campaigners in Mrs. Levy's lovely garden on the mountain side, overlooking the sea. The National Woman's Party and the Equal Rights Amendment constituted the topic of conversation on that charming afternoon.

EVERYWHERE along the line committees were formed or strengthened, and interest was stimulated, directed, and unified on the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment, and on the immediate campaign for more women in public office, taking a direct part in the government of our nation.